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of Liverpool, the Free Churches, Liverpool men of note, . . . and last, but not least, the Cunard Company, should all have contributed toward making the congress a success, conspired to turn the congress into a record one. We congratulate the Liverpool committee, too, upon the excellence of the local arrangements."

American School Peace League Essay Contest.

The announcement of the winners in the Peace Prize Essay contest for 1914, held under the auspices of the American School Peace League, was made at the annual meeting at St. Paul, July 9. The successful contestants were as follows:

Normal Schools.—First prize, Miss Emma Feldbaum; second prize, Miss Ida L. Williamson, both of the State Normal School, Trenton, N. J.; third prize, Mr. S. J. Skinner, of the State Normal School, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Honorable Mention.—Miss Nellie O. Schrader, Brockport, N. Y.; Miss Jeanette MacMillan, Tallahassee, Fla.; Miss Helen E. Nelson, Duluth, Minn.; Miss Virginia Brand, Springfield, Mo.

Secondary Schools.—First prize, Miss Helen Monat, Wadleigh High School, New York city; second prize, Miss Elizabeth Sappenfield, Evansville High School, Indiana; third prize, Max A. Jordan, Stuttgart, Germany.

Honorable Mention.—Joe F. Thomas, Lincoln, Neb.; Elcanon Isaacs, Cincinnati, O.; Mervyn Crobaugh, San José, Cal.; Oscar Chester, Camp Hill, Ala.

The prizes for these contests are given by the Misses Seabury, of New Bedford, Mass.; the three prizes in each set are \$75, \$50, and \$25.

The announcement for the contest for 1915 follows:

PEACE PRIZE CONTEST UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL PEACE LEAGUE.

Open to Pupils of All Countries.

Two sets of prizes, to be known as the Seabury Prizes, are offered for the best essays on one of the following subjects:

1. The Opportunity and Duty of the Schools in the International Peace Movement. Open to seniors in normal schools.

2. The Influence of the United States in Advancing the Cause of International Peace. Open to seniors in secondary schools.

Three prizes of \$75, \$50, and \$25 will be given for the best essays in both sets.

This contest is open for the year 1915 to the pupils of the secondary and normal schools in all countries.

Contest Closes March 1, 1915.

Essays must not exceed 5,000 words (a length of 3,000 words is suggested as desirable), and must be written, preferably in typewriting, on one side only of paper, 8 x 10 inches, with a margin of at least 1¼ inches. Manuscripts not easily legible will not be considered.

The name of the writer must not appear on the essay, which should be accompanied by a letter giving the writer's name, school, and home address, and sent to Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, secretary, American School Peace League, 405 Marlborough street, Boston, Mass., not later than March 1, 1915. Essays should be mailed flat (not rolled).

The award of the prizes will be made at the annual meeting of the league in July, 1915.

Information concerning literature on the subject may be obtained from the secretary.

Book Reviews.

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO THE CAUSES AND CONDUCT OF THE BALKAN WARS. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington, D. C. 413 pages, with nine appendices, 9 maps, 51 illustrations. Free upon request.

This report, reference to the preliminary pages of which has already been made in these columns, is now complete. It is a contribution to current history by six disinterested, scholarly publicists, one from each of the following countries: Austria, France, Russia, Germany, Great Britain, and the United States. This commission was organized by the Division of Intercourse and Education of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The aim of the commission, as set forth in the preface by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, director of the division, was to study the Balkan wars at first hand, with impartial care that public opinion might be formed about the conditions of an international war in our day. It does not aim to be a complete story of the Balkan wars. So far as we know, however, it is the only single volume treatment in English of the origin of the two wars, the nature of their prosecution, together with their economic, moral, and social consequences. It is probably true that the causes of the first war were founded on Turkish imbecility, continental powerlessness, and the consciousness of increased strength on the part of the Balkan States, each of which felt called upon to protect the race and religion of its nationals threatened by the Ottoman policies. The unexpected success resulting from the first war developed questions of partition more difficult than the problems of conquest. Thus there followed a second war for equilibrium and freedom between the conquering States—a sad and silly conflict, undoing practically all that was accomplished by the first. The report presents a composite photograph of the inevitable horrors of even a modern war.

The work of the investigators has been charged with partiality. Whether such partiality exists or not we do not presume to say. Surely there was no motive for it, and we are convinced that it figures little in the picture presented. Each of the nations passes in review, reeking and repulsive in proportion to its opportunity, guilty of horrors unspeakable. One naturally asks, Where were the solemn agreements subscribed to by each of the belligerent nations in 1907 at The Hague? How can such things be in the twentieth century? We are inclined to agree with Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, who finds the real culprits to be not the Balkan peoples nor the European governments, but those misleaders of public opinion who spread disquieting rumors and incite nations into mutual enmities. The chapters on "War and International Law," "Economic Results of the Wars," "The Moral and Social Consequences of the Wars and the Outlook for the Future of Macedonia," present practically all that one would wish under these headings. The report recommends an International Commission—a permanent institution with government sanction, an organization capable of exercising control—indeed, of foreseeing offenses and minimizing the devastations of war. The creation of such a com-